

## References

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*Packing  
Up for the  
Moon*

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		172	232	212	147	166	202	154	97	182	236	209	187
		K-2	3-5	Exploring Technology	Invention & Innovation	Systems	Foundations	Impacts	Issues	Technological Design	Advanced Design Applications	Advanced Technological Applications	Engineering Design
<b>The Nature of Technology</b>													
<b>STL-1 Understanding the characteristics and scope of technology</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>A</b>	The natural world and human-made world are different.	4											
<b>B</b>	All people use tools and techniques to help them do things.	4											
<b>C</b>	Things that are found in nature differ from things that are human-made in how they are produced and used.		4										
<b>D</b>	Tools, materials, and skills are used to make things and carry out tasks.		4										
<b>E</b>	Creative thinking and economic and cultural influences shape technological development.		4										
<b>F</b>	New products and systems can be developed to solve problems or to help do things that could not be done without the help of technology.			4	4	4							
<b>G</b>	The development of technology is a human activity and is the result of individual or collective needs and the ability to be creative.			3	4								
<b>H</b>	Technology is closely linked to creativity, which has resulted in innovation.			3	4								
<b>I</b>	Corporations can often create demand for a product by bringing it onto the market and advertising it.			2	4	3							
<b>J</b>	The nature and development of technological knowledge and processes are functions of the setting.						4	2	2	4	3	4	4
<b>K</b>	The rate of technological development and diffusion is increasing rapidly.						2	4	3				
<b>L</b>	Inventions and innovations are the results of specific, goal-oriented research.						2	2	3	3	4	4	4
<b>M</b>	Most development of technologies these days is driven by the profit motive and the market.						2		4	3	2	2	3

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<b>The Nature of Technology</b>													
<b>STL-2 Understanding the core concepts of technology</b>		<b>20</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>36</b>
A	Some systems are found in nature, and some are made by humans.	4											
B	Systems have parts or components that work together to accomplish a goal.	4											
C	Tools are simple objects that help humans complete tasks.	4											
D	Different materials are used in making things.	4											
E	People plan in order to get things done.	4											
F	A subsystem is a system that operates as a part of another system.		4										
G	When parts of a system are missing, it may not work as planned.		4										
H	Resources are the things needed to get a job done, such as tools and machines, materials, information, energy, people, capital, and time.		4										
I	Tools are used to design, make, use, and assess technology.		4										
J	Materials have many different properties.		4										
K	Tools and machines extend human capabilities, such as holding, lifting, carrying, fastening, separating, and computing.		4										
L	Materials have many different properties.		4										
M	Technological systems include input, processes, output, and, at times, feedback.			4		3							
N	Systems thinking involves considering how every part relates to others			4		3							
O	An open-loop system has no feedback path and requires human intervention, while a closed-loop system uses feedback.					4							
P	Technological systems can be connected to one another.			3		4							
Q	Malfunctions of any part of a system may affect the function and quality of the system.				3	4							
R	Requirements are the parameters placed on the development of a product or system.				3	4							
S	Trade-off is a decision process recognizing the need for careful compromises among competing factors.				4								
T	Trade-off is a decision process recognizing the need for careful compromises among competing factors.			4		3							
U	Different technologies involve different sets of processes.			3		4							

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<b>STL-2 Understanding the core concepts of technology (continued)</b>			<b>20</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>V</b>	Controls are mechanisms or particular steps that people perform using information about the system that causes systems to change.				3		4							
<b>W</b>	Systems thinking applies logic and creativity with appropriate compromises in complex real-life problems.										4	4	4	4
<b>X</b>	Systems, which are the building blocks of technology, are embedded within larger technological, social, and environmental systems.							4				3	4	
<b>Y</b>	The stability of a technological system is influenced by all of the components in the system, especially those in the feedback loop.							3			4	4	3	4
<b>Z</b>	Selecting resources involves trade-offs between competing values, such as availability, cost, desirability, and waste.							3			4	2	2	4
<b>AA</b>	Requirements involve the identification of the criteria and constraints of a product or system and the determination of how they affect the final design and development.										4	4	4	4
<b>BB</b>	Optimization is an ongoing process or methodology of designing or making a product and is dependent on criteria and constraints.										3	4	3	4
<b>CC</b>	New technologies create new processes.							4			4	3	4	4
<b>DD</b>	Quality control is a planned process to ensure that a product, service, or system meets established criteria.										3	3	2	4
<b>EE</b>	Management is the process of planning, organizing, and controlling work.										3	2	3	4
<b>FF</b>	Complex systems have many layers of controls and feedback loops to provide information.										4	4	4	4

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<b>STL-3 Understanding the relationships among technologies and connections with other fields of study</b>		4	8	6	5	12	11	5	7	12	10	10	12
<b>A</b>	The study of technology uses many of the same ideas and skills as other subjects.	4											
<b>B</b>	Technologies are often combined.		4										
<b>C</b>	Various relationships exist between technology and other fields of study.		4										
<b>D</b>	Technological systems often interact with one another.			3	2	4							
<b>E</b>	A product, system, or environment developed for one setting may be applied to another setting.				3	4							
<b>F</b>	Knowledge gained from other fields of study has a direct effect on the development of technological products and systems.			3		4							
<b>G</b>	Technology transfer occurs when a new user applies an existing innovation developed for one purpose in a different function.						3	2		4	4	3	4
<b>H</b>	Technological innovation often results when ideas, knowledge, or skills are shared within a technology, among						3			4	3	4	4
<b>I</b>	Technological ideas are sometimes protected through the process of patenting.						2		3	4			4
<b>J</b>	Technological progress promotes the advancement of science and mathematics.						3	3	4		3	3	
<b>Technology and Society</b>													
<b>STL-4 Understanding the cultural, social, economic and political effects of technology</b>		4	8	14	11	3	2	13	10	6	7	8	4
<b>A</b>	The use of tools and machines can be helpful or harmful.	4											
<b>B</b>	When using technology, results can be good or bad.		4										
<b>C</b>	The use of technology can have unintended consequences.		4										
<b>D</b>	The use of technology affects humans in various ways, including their safety, comfort, choices, and attitudes about technology's development and use.			4									
<b>E</b>	Technology, by itself, is neither good nor bad, but decisions about the use of products and systems can result in desirable or undesirable consequences.			4	3	3							
<b>F</b>	The development and use of technology poses ethical issues.			3	4								
<b>G</b>	Economic, political, and cultural issues are influenced by the development and use of technology.			3	4								
<b>H</b>	Changes caused by the use of technology can range from gradual to rapid and from subtle to obvious.							4		2	3	4	
<b>I</b>	Making decisions about the use of technology involves weighing the trade-offs between the positive and negative effects.						2	3	4				
<b>J</b>	Ethical considerations are important in the development, selection, and use of technologies.							3	2	4	4	4	4
<b>I</b>	The transfer of a technology from one society to another can cause cultural, social, economic, and political changes affecting both societies to varying degrees.							3	4				

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<b>STL-5 Understanding the effects of technology on the environment</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>A</b>	Some materials can be reused and/or recycled.	4											
<b>B</b>	Waste must be appropriately recycled or disposed of to prevent unnecessary harm to the environment.		4										
<b>C</b>	The use of technology affects the environment in good and bad ways.		4										
<b>D</b>	The management of waste produced by technological systems is an important societal issue.			4		3							
<b>E</b>	Technologies can be used to repair damage caused by natural disasters and to break down waste from the use of various products and systems.				3	4							
<b>F</b>	Decisions to develop and use technologies often put environmental and economic concerns in direct competition with one another.			4	3	2							
<b>G</b>	Humans can devise technologies to conserve water, soil, and energy through such techniques as reusing, reducing and recycling.								4	3	2	2	3
<b>H</b>	When new technologies are developed to reduce the use of resources, considerations of trade-offs are important.							3		4	2	3	4
<b>I</b>	With the aid of technology, various aspects of the environment can be monitored to provide information for decisionmaking.							4			2		
<b>J</b>	The alignment of technological processes with natural processes maximizes performance and reduces negative impacts on the environment.							4				2	
<b>K</b>	Humans devise technologies to reduce the negative consequences of other technologies. 3 4 3 3 4							3		4	3	3	4
<b>L</b>	Decisions regarding the implementation of technologies involve the weighing of trade-offs between predicted positive and negative effects on the environment.						3	4	2		4	3	
<b>STL-6 Understanding the role of society in the development and use of technology</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>A</b>	Products are made to meet individual needs and wants.	4											
<b>B</b>	Because people's needs and wants change, new technologies are developed, and old ones are improved to meet those changes.		4										
<b>C</b>	Individual, family, community, and economic concerns may expand or limit the development of technologies.		4										
<b>D</b>	Throughout history, new technologies have resulted from the demands, values, and interests of individuals, businesses, industries, and societies.			4									
<b>E</b>	The use of inventions and innovations has led to changes in society and the creation of new needs and wants.			3	4								
<b>F</b>	Social and cultural priorities and values are reflected in technological devices.			3	4								
<b>G</b>	Meeting societal expectations is the driving force behind the acceptance and use of products and systems.			3	4	2							
<b>H</b>	Different cultures develop their own technologies to satisfy their individual and shared needs, wants, and values.							4					
<b>I</b>	The decision whether to develop a technology is influenced by societal opinions and demands, in addition to corporate cultures.							3	2	4			4
<b>J</b>	A number of different factors, such as advertising, the strength of the economy, the goals of a company, and the latest fads contribute to shaping the design of and demand for various technologies.						4	3			3	3	

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<b>The Nature of Technology</b>													
<b>STL-7 Understanding the influence of technology on history</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>
A	The way people live and work has changed throughout history because of technology.	4											
B	People have made tools to provide food, to make clothing, and to protect themselves.		4										
C	Many inventions and innovations have evolved by using slow and methodical processes of tests and refinements.			3	4								
D	The specialization of function has been at the heart of many technological improvements.			3	4								
E	The design and construction of structures for service or convenience have evolved from the development of techniques for measurement, controlling systems, and the understanding of spatial relationships.					4							
F	In the past, an invention or innovation was not usually developed with the knowledge of science.				4								
G	Most technological development has been evolutionary, the result of a series of refinements to a basic invention..							4					
H	The evolution of civilization has been directly affected by, and has in turn affected, the development and use of tools and materials.								3	4			
I	Throughout history, technology has been a powerful force in reshaping the social, cultural, political, and economic landscape.								4	3			
J	Early in the history of technology, the development of many tools and machines was based not on scientific knowledge but on technological know-how.							4					
K	The Iron Age was defined by the use of iron and steel as the primary materials for tools.							4	3				
L	The Middle Ages saw the development of many technological devices that produced long-lasting effects on technology and society							4	3				
M	The Renaissance, a time of rebirth of the arts and humanities, was also an important development in the history of technology.							4	3				
N	The Industrial Revolution saw the development of continuous manufacturing, sophisticated transportation and communication systems, advanced construction practices, and improved education and leisure time.							4	3				
O	The Information Age places emphasis on the processing and exchange of information.							4	3	2		3	3

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<b>Design</b>													
<b>STL-8 Understanding the attributes of design</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>A</b>	Everyone can design solutions to a problem.	4											
<b>B</b>	Design is a creative process.	4											
<b>C</b>	The design process is a purposeful method of planning practical solutions to problems.		4										
<b>D</b>	Requirements for a design include such factors as the desired elements and features of a product or system or the limits that are placed on the design.		4										
<b>E</b>	Design is a creative planning process that leads to useful products and systems.			3	4	3							
<b>F</b>	There is no perfect design.			4	3								
<b>G</b>	Requirements for a design are made up of criteria and constraints.			4	3								
<b>H</b>	The design process includes defining a problem, brainstorming, researching and generating ideas, identifying criteria and specifying constraints, exploring possibilities, selecting an approach, developing a design proposal, making a model or prototype.						4			3	4	4	3
<b>I</b>	Design problems are seldom presented in a clearly defined form.						3			4	4	3	4
<b>J</b>	The design needs to be continually checked and critiqued, and the ideas of the design must be redefined and improved.						3			4	4	4	4
<b>K</b>	Requirements of a design, such as criteria, constraints, and efficiency, sometimes compete with each other.						3	2		4	4	4	4



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<b>STL-9 Understanding engineering design</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>A</b>	The engineering design process includes identifying a problem, looking for ideas, developing solutions, and sharing solutions with others.	4											
<b>B</b>	Expressing ideas to others verbally and through sketches and models is an important part of the design process.	4											
<b>C</b>	The engineering design process involves defining a problem, generating ideas, selecting a solution, testing the solution(s), making the item, evaluating it, and presenting the results.		4										
<b>D</b>	When designing an object, it is important to be creative and consider all ideas.		4										
<b>E</b>	Models are used to communicate and test design ideas and processes.		4										
<b>F</b>	Design involves a set of steps, which can be performed in different sequences and repeated as needed.			4	3								
<b>G</b>	Brainstorming is a group problem-solving design process in which each person in the group presents his or her ideas in an open forum.			3	4								
<b>H</b>	Modeling, testing, evaluating, and modifying are used to transform ideas into practical solutions.			4	3								
<b>I</b>	Established design principles are used to evaluate existing designs, to collect data, and to guide the design process.						4			3	4	3	3
<b>J</b>	Engineering design is influenced by personal characteristics, such as creativity, resourcefulness, and the ability to visualize and think abstractly.						3			4	3	3	4
<b>K</b>	A prototype is a working model used to test a design concept by making actual observations and necessary adjustments.						3			4	3	4	4
<b>L</b>	The process of engineering design takes into account a number of factors.						3	2		3			4

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<b>STL-10 Understanding the role of troubleshooting, R&amp;D, etc. in problem-solving</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>A</b>	Asking questions and making observations helps a person to figure out how things work. .	4											
<b>B</b>	All products and systems are subject to failure. Many products and systems, however, can be fixed.	4											
<b>C</b>	Troubleshooting is a way of finding out why something does not work so that it can be fixed.		4										
<b>D</b>	Invention and innovation are creative ways to turn ideas into real things.		4										
<b>E</b>	The process of experimentation, which is common in science, can also be used to solve technological problems.		4										
<b>F</b>	Troubleshooting is a problem-solving method used to identify the cause of a malfunction in a technological system.			3	2	4							
<b>G</b>	Invention is a process of turning ideas and imagination into devices and systems. Innovation is the process of modifying an existing product or system to improve it.			3	4	2							
<b>H</b>	Some technological problems are best solved through experimentation.			3	4								
<b>I</b>	Research and development is a specific problem-solving approach that is used intensively in business and industry to prepare devices and systems for the marketplace.						4			3	3	3	3
<b>J</b>	Technological problems must be researched before they can be solved.							4	3		4	4	
<b>K</b>	Not all problems are technological, and not every problem can be solved using technology.								4		4	3	
<b>L</b>	Many technological problems require a multidisciplinary approach.							3	4		3	4	

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		K-2	3-5	Exploring Technology	Invention & Innovation	Systems	Foundations	Impacts	Issues	Technological Design	Advanced Design Applications	Advanced Technological Applications	Engineering Design
<b>Abilities for a Technological World</b>													
<b>STL-11 Abilities to apply the design process</b>		<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>A</b>	Brainstorm people's needs and wants and pick some problems that can be solved through the design process.	4											
<b>B</b>	Build or construct an object using the design process.	4											
<b>C</b>	Investigate how things are made and how they can be improved.	4											
<b>D</b>	Identify and collect information about everyday problems that can be solved by technology, and generate ideas and requirements for solving a problem.		4										
<b>E</b>	The process of designing involves presenting some possible solutions in visual form and then selecting the best solution(s) from many.		4										
<b>F</b>	Test and evaluate the solutions for the design problem.		4										
<b>G</b>	Improve the design solutions.		4										
<b>H</b>	Apply a design process to solve problems in and beyond the laboratory-classroom.			3	4								
<b>I</b>	Specify criteria and constraints for the design.			3	4								
<b>J</b>	Make two-dimensional and three-dimensional representations of the designed solution.				4								
<b>K</b>	Test and evaluate the design in relation to pre-established requirements, such as criteria and constraints, and refine as needed.				4								
<b>L</b>	Make a product or system and document the solution.			4	3	3							
<b>M</b>	Identify the design problem to solve and decide whether or not to address it.							3	4				
<b>N</b>	Identify criteria and constraints and determine how these will affect the design process.						4			3	4	3	3
<b>O</b>	Refine a design by using prototypes and modeling to ensure quality, efficiency, and productivity of the final product.						4			3	4	4	3
<b>P</b>	Evaluate the design solution using conceptual, physical, and mathematical models at various intervals of the design						3			3	3	4	4
<b>Q</b>	Develop and produce a product or system using a design process.						3			4	4	4	4
<b>R</b>	Evaluate final solutions and communicate observation, processes, and results of the entire design process, using verbal, graphic, quantitative, virtual, and written means, in addition to three-dimensional models.						4			3	3	3	3

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<b>STL-12 Abilities to use and maintain technological products and systems</b>		<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>A</b>	Discover how things work.	4											
<b>B</b>	Use hand tools correctly and safely and be able to name them correctly.	4											
<b>C</b>	Recognize and use everyday symbols.	4											
<b>D</b>	Follow step-by-step directions to assemble a product.		4										
<b>E</b>	Select and safely use tools, products, and systems for specific tasks.		4										
<b>F</b>	Use computers to access and organize information.		4										
<b>G</b>	Use common symbols, such as numbers and words, to communicate key ideas.		4										
<b>H</b>	Use information provided in manuals, protocols, or by experienced people to see and understand how things work.			4		3							
<b>I</b>	Use tools, materials, and machines safely to diagnose, adjust, and repair systems.					4							
<b>J</b>	Use computers and calculators in various applications.			4	3	2							
<b>K</b>	Operate and maintain systems in order to achieve a given purpose.					4							
<b>L</b>	Document processes and procedures and communicate them to different audiences using appropriate oral and written techniques.						4				3	3	
<b>M</b>	Diagnose a system that is malfunctioning and use tools, materials, machines, and knowledge to repair it.						4				4	4	
<b>N</b>	Troubleshoot, analyze, and maintain systems to ensure safe and proper function and precision.						4						
<b>O</b>	Operate systems so that they function in the way they were designed.						4						
<b>P</b>	Use computers and calculators to access, retrieve, organize, process, maintain, interpret, and evaluate data and information in order to communicate.						4				4	4	

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<b>STL-13 Abilities to assess the impact of products and systems</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>A</b>	Collect information about everyday products and systems by asking questions.	4											
<b>B</b>	Determine if the human use of a product or system creates positive or negative results.	4											
<b>C</b>	Compare, contrast, and classify collected information in order to identify patterns.		4										
<b>D</b>	Investigate and assess the influence of a specific technology on the individual, family, community, and environment.		4										
<b>E</b>	Examine the trade-offs of using a product or system and decide when it could be used.		4										
<b>F</b>	Design and use instruments to gather data.			3		4							
<b>G</b>	Use data collected to analyze and interpret trends in order to identify the positive or negative effects of a technology.				3								
<b>H</b>	Identify trends and monitor potential consequences of technological development.			3		4							
<b>I</b>	Interpret and evaluate the accuracy of the information obtained and determine if it is useful.			3		4							
<b>J</b>	Collect information and evaluate its quality.						4	3	2	1	2	2	1
<b>K</b>	Synthesize data, analyze trends, and draw conclusions regarding the effect of technology on the individual, society, and environment.							4	3		3	3	
<b>L</b>	Use assessment techniques, such as trend analysis and experimentation to make decisions about the future development of technology.							4	3		4		
<b>M</b>	Design forecasting techniques to evaluate the results of altering natural systems.							4	3			4	

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<b>The Designed World</b>													
<b>STL-14 Understanding of and abilities to select and use medical technologies</b>		<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>A</b>	Vaccinations protect people from getting certain diseases.	4											
<b>B</b>	Medicine helps people who are sick to get better.	4											
<b>C</b>	There are many products designed specifically to help people take care of themselves.	4											
<b>D</b>	Vaccines are designed to prevent diseases from developing and spreading; medicines are designed to relieve symptoms and stop diseases from developing.		4										
<b>E</b>	Technological advances have made it possible to create new devices, to repair or replace certain parts of the body, and to provide a means for mobility.		4										
<b>F</b>	Many tools and devices have been designed to help provide clues about health and to provide a safe environment.		4										
<b>G</b>	Advances and innovations in medical technologies are used to improve healthcare.			4									
<b>H</b>	Sanitation processes used in the disposal of medical products help to protect people from harmful organisms and disease, and shape the ethics of medical safety.			4									
<b>I</b>	The vaccines developed for use in immunization require specialized technologies to support environments in which a sufficient amount of vaccines are produced.			3		4							
<b>J</b>	Genetic engineering involves modifying the structure of DNA to produce novel genetic make-ups.			3		4							
<b>K</b>	Medical technologies include prevention and rehabilitation, vaccines and pharmaceuticals, medical and surgical procedures, genetic engineering, and the systems within which health is protected and maintained.							4				4	
<b>L</b>	Telemedicine reflects the convergence of technological advances in a number of fields, including medicine, telecommunications, virtual presence, computer engineering, informatics, artificial intelligence, robotics, materials science, and perceptual psycho						4					4	
<b>M</b>	The sciences of biochemistry and molecular biology have made it possible to manipulate the genetic information found in living creatures.								4			4	

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STL-15 Understanding of and abilities to select and use agricultural and biotechnologies			8	12	12	4	4	4	4	7	4	0	16	4
A	The use of technologies in agriculture makes it possible for food to be available year round and to conserve resources.		4											
B	There are many different tools necessary to control and make up the parts of an ecosystem.	4												
C	Artificial ecosystems are human-made environments that are designed to function as a unit and are comprised of humans, plants, and animals.		4											
D	Most agricultural waste can be recycled.		4											
E	Many processes used in agriculture require different procedures, products, or systems.		4											
F	Technological advances in agriculture directly affect the time and number of people required to produce food for a large population.			4										
G	A wide range of specialized equipment and practices is used to improve the production of food, fiber, fuel, and other useful products and in the care of animals.					4								
H	Biotechnology applies the principles of biology to create commercial products or processes.				4									
I	Artificial ecosystems are human-made complexes that replicate some aspects of the natural environment.			4										
J	The development of refrigeration, freezing, dehydration, preservation, and irradiation provide long-term storage of food and reduce the health risks caused by tainted food.			4										
K	Agriculture includes a combination of businesses that use a wide array of products and systems to produce, process, and distribute food, fiber, fuel, chemical, and other useful products.						4					4		
L	Biotechnology has applications in such areas as agriculture, pharmaceuticals, food and beverages, medicine, energy, the environment, and genetic engineering.							4	3			4		
M	Conservation is the process of controlling soil erosion, reducing sediment in waterways, conserving water, and improving water quality.								4			4		
N	The engineering design and management of agricultural systems require knowledge of artificial ecosystems and the effects of technological development on flora and fauna.									4		4	4	

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<b>STL-16 Understanding of and abilities to select and use energy and power technologies</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>A</b>	Energy comes in many forms.	4											
<b>B</b>	Energy should not be wasted.	4											
<b>C</b>	Energy comes in different forms.		4										
<b>D</b>	Tools, machines, products, and systems use energy in order to do work.		4										
<b>E</b>	Energy is the capacity to do work.			4									
<b>F</b>	Energy can be used to do work, using many processes.					4							
<b>G</b>	Power is the rate at which energy is converted from one form to another or transferred from one place to another, or the rate at which work is done.			4									
<b>H</b>	Power systems are used to drive and provide propulsion to other technological products and systems.					4							
<b>I</b>	Much of the energy used in our environment is not used efficiently.			4									
<b>J</b>	Energy cannot be created nor destroyed; however, it can be converted from one form to another.						4			3	4		3
<b>K</b>	Energy can be grouped into major forms: thermal, radiant, electrical, mechanical, chemical, nuclear, and others.						4			3	4		3
<b>L</b>	It is impossible to build an engine to perform work that does not exhaust thermal energy to the surroundings.							4		3	4		3
<b>M</b>	Energy resources can be renewable or nonrenewable.						1	2	3	4	4		4
<b>N</b>	Power systems must have a source of energy, a process, and loads.						3			4	4		4



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<b>STL-17 Understanding of and abilities to select and use information and communication technologies</b>		<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>A</b>	Information is data that has been organized.	4											
<b>B</b>	Technology enables people to communicate by sending and receiving information over a distance.	4											
<b>C</b>	People use symbols when they communicate by technology.	4											
<b>D</b>	The processing of information through the use of technology can be used to help humans make decisions and solve problems.		4										
<b>E</b>	Information can be acquired and sent through a variety of technological sources, including print and electronic media.		4										
<b>F</b>	Communication technology is the transfer of messages among people and/or machines over distances through the use of technology.		4										
<b>G</b>	Letters, characters, icons, and signs are symbols that represent ideas, quantities, elements, and operations.		4										
<b>H</b>	Information and communication systems allow information to be transferred from human to human, human to machine, and machine to human.			3		4							
<b>I</b>	Communication systems are made up of a source, encoder, transmitter, receiver, decoder, and destination.			3		4							
<b>J</b>	The design of a message is influenced by such factors as the intended audience, medium, purpose, and nature of the message.			4									
<b>K</b>	The use of symbols, measurements, and drawings promotes clear communication by providing a common language to express ideas.			3	4								
<b>L</b>	Information and communication technologies include the inputs, processes, and outputs associated with sending and receiving information.						4					4	
<b>M</b>	Information and communication systems allow information to be transferred from human to human, human to machine, machine to human, and machine to machine.						4					4	
<b>N</b>	Information and communication systems can be used to inform, persuade, entertain, control, manage, and educate.						1	4	4			4	
<b>O</b>	Communication systems are made up of source, encoder, transmitter, receiver, decoder, storage, retrieval, and destination.						4					4	
<b>P</b>	There are many ways to communicate information, such as graphic and electronic means.							4	4	4		4	3
<b>Q</b>	Technological knowledge and processes are communicated using symbols, measurement, conventions, icons, graphic images, and languages that incorporate a variety of visual, auditory, and tactile stimuli.						3			4		4	4

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<b>STL-18 Understanding of and abilities to select and use transportation technologies</b>		<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>A</b>	A transportation system has many parts that work together to help people travel.	4											
<b>B</b>	Vehicles move people or goods from one place to another in water, air, or space and on land.	4											
<b>C</b>	Transportation vehicles need to be cared for to prolong their use.	4											
<b>D</b>	The use of transportation allows people and goods to be moved from place to place.		4										
<b>E</b>	A transportation system may lose efficiency or fail if one part is missing or malfunctioning or if a subsystem is not working.		4										
<b>F</b>	Transporting people and goods involves a combination of individuals and vehicles.			4		3							
<b>G</b>	Transportation vehicles are made up of subsystems, such as structural, propulsion, suspension, guidance, control, and support, that must function together for a system to work effectively.					4							
<b>H</b>	Governmental regulations often influence the design and operation of transportation systems.				4								
<b>I</b>	Processes, such as receiving, holding, storing, loading, moving, unloading, delivering, evaluating, marketing, managing, communicating, and using conventions are necessary for the entire transportation system to operate efficiently.					4							
<b>J</b>	Transportation plays a vital role in the operation of other technologies, such as manufacturing, construction, communication, health and safety, and agriculture.						4				4		
<b>K</b>	Intermodalism is the use of different modes of transportation, such as highways, railways, and waterways as part of an interconnected system that can move people and goods easily from one mode to another.							4			4		
<b>L</b>	Transportation services and methods have led to a population that is regularly on the move.							4			4		
<b>M</b>	The design of intelligent and non-intelligent transportation systems depends on many processes and innovative techniques									4	4		4

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<b>STL-19 Understanding of and abilities to select and use manufacturing technologies</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>A</b>	Manufacturing systems produce products in quantity.	4											
<b>B</b>	Manufactured products are designed.	4											
<b>C</b>	Processing systems convert natural materials into products.		4										
<b>D</b>	Manufacturing processes include designing products, gathering resources, and using tools to separate, form, and combine materials in order to produce products.		4										
<b>E</b>	Manufacturing enterprises exist because of a consumption of goods.		4										
<b>F</b>	Manufacturing systems use mechanical processes that change the form of materials through the processes of separating, forming, combining, and conditioning them.			4									
<b>G</b>	Manufactured goods may be classified as durable and non-durable.			4									
<b>H</b>	The manufacturing process includes the designing, development, making, and servicing of products and systems.					4							
<b>I</b>	Chemical technologies are used to modify or alter chemical substances.				4								
<b>J</b>	Materials must first be located before they can be extracted from the earth through such processes as harvesting, drilling, and mining.			4									
<b>K</b>	Marketing a product involves informing the public about it well as assisting in selling and distributing it.				4								
<b>L</b>	Servicing keeps products in good operating condition.							4					
<b>M</b>	Materials have different qualities and may be classified as natural, synthetic, or mixed.						4	3		3	4		3
<b>N</b>	Durable goods are designed to operate for a long period of time, while non-durable goods are designed to operate for a short period of time.									4	4		4
<b>O</b>	Manufacturing systems may be classified into types, such as customized production, batch production, and continuous production.						3			3	4		4
<b>P</b>	The interchangeability of parts increases the effectiveness of manufacturing processes.						3			4	4		4
<b>Q</b>	Chemical technologies provide a means for humans to alter or modify materials and to produce chemical products.							4			4		
<b>R</b>	Marketing involves establishing a product's identity, conducting research on its potential, advertising it, distributing it, and selling it.							4	3		4		

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<b>STL-20 Understanding of and abilities to select and use construction technologies</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>A</b>	People live, work, and go to school in buildings, which are of different types: houses, apartments, office buildings, and schools.	4											
<b>B</b>	The type of structure determines how the parts are put together.	4											
<b>C</b>	Modern communities are usually planned according to guidelines.		4										
<b>D</b>	Structures need to be maintained.		4										
<b>E</b>	Many systems are used in buildings.		4										
<b>F</b>	The selection of designs for structures is based on factors such as building laws and codes, style, convenience, cost, climate, and function.			4									
<b>G</b>	Structures rest on a foundation.			3		4							
<b>H</b>	Some structures are temporary, while others are permanent.					4							
<b>I</b>	Buildings generally contain a variety of subsystems.					4							
<b>J</b>	Infrastructure is the underlying base or basic framework of a system.						4				4		
<b>K</b>	Structures are constructed using a variety of processes and procedures.						4				4		
<b>L</b>	The design of structures includes a number of requirements.									4	4		4
<b>M</b>	Structures require maintenance, alteration, or renovation periodically to improve them or to alter their intended use.									3	4		3
<b>N</b>	Structures can include prefabricated materials									4	4		4